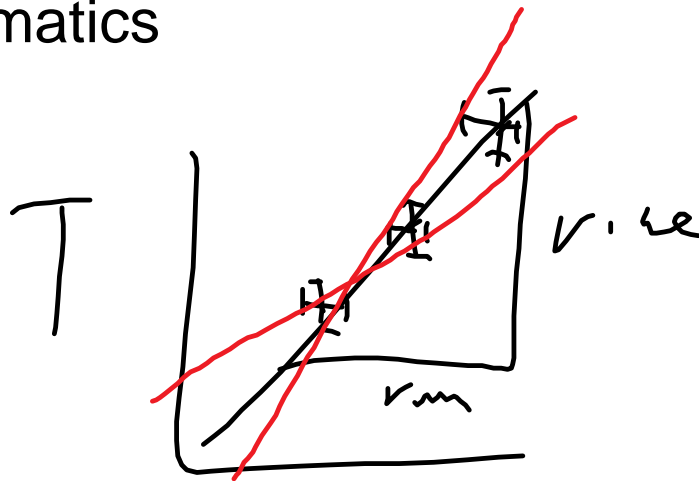


# Lab recap kinematics



$$\begin{aligned} \text{slope} &= \frac{v_{\text{line}}}{\sqrt{m}} \\ &= \frac{2.2\text{s} - 0.4\text{s}}{1.0\sqrt{m} - 0.2\sqrt{m}} \\ &= \frac{1.8\text{s}}{0.8\sqrt{m}} \\ &= 2.25\frac{\text{s}}{\sqrt{m}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\pm 0.2\frac{\text{s}}{\sqrt{m}}$$

$$\text{slope} = 2.2 \pm 0.2\frac{\text{s}}{\sqrt{m}}$$

$$T = 2.2 \pm 0.2\frac{\text{s}}{\sqrt{m}} \sqrt{L} + 0.1\text{s}$$

$$\% \text{ error} = \left| \frac{2.2 - 2.0}{2.0} \right| \times 100\%$$

$$= 10 \frac{m}{s}$$

Kinematics:

describing motion

distance or length,  $d$  or  $x$ ? or  $L$ ,

definition - the space between two points or the total space travelled

units: metre,  $m$

scalar - it has no direction

position,  $x$

definition where you are relative to something - a reference point

units: metre,  $m$  and degrees for the angle or radians =  $360\text{degrees} = 2\pi$  radians

vector - include direction

displacement, IB symbol is  $s$  most books use  $d$  the change in position

vector - include direction

wave - displacement of the medium -  $x$ , the distance the medium moves from equilibrium

vector - include direction

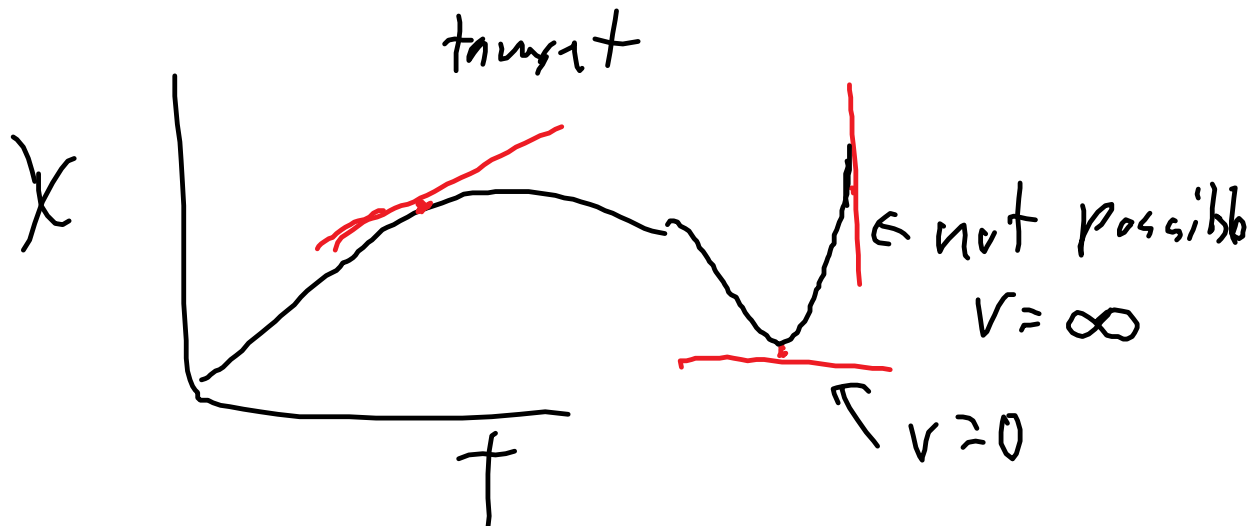
velocity -  $v$ ,

define - the rate of change in position

$v = \Delta x / \Delta t$  - slope of the  $x$ - $t$  graph

if the x-t graph is curved, the instantaneous velocity is the slope of the tangent line to the curve.

tangent line - the line that touches one point showing the trend of the curve.



average velocity is the total displacement /total time

$$v_{\text{avg}} = s/t$$

if the velocity is constant, the  $v = v_{\text{avg}} = s/t$

eg.

Boaz starts at the track, 100 m West of the school and runs 6 laps (of the 400m track) in 10 minutes 15seconds. Determine

- his initial position
- his final position
- his distance travelled
- his displacement

- e) his average speed
- f) his average velocity
- g) his instantaneous velocity at halfway when he is going North.

- a) 100m west of the school
  - b) 100 m west of the school
  - c)  $6 \times 400 = 2,400$  m
  - d)  $x_f - x_i = 0$
  - e)  $v_{avg} = d/t = 2400/(615) = 3.9024 = 3.9 \text{ m/s}$  speed
  - f)  $v = 0$
  - g) not enough information  
assume constant speed, then  $v = 3.9 \text{ m/s}$  North
- v